

## Title 9 SANITATION AND HEALTH

### Chapter 9.20 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND DISCHARGE

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#### **9.20.010 Definitions.**

When used in this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings:

“Act” means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251.

“Adverse impact” means a detrimental effect on water quality or beneficial uses caused by a discharge of a pollutant or pollutants.

“Automotive repair shops” shall include the following retail businesses which are identified with a Standard Industrial Code (SIC):

1. Motor vehicle supplies and new parts as identified by SIC 5013 except if the business has no outside storage of any recycled oil or hazardous materials;
2. Tires and tubes as identified by SIC 5014, except if the business does not engage in any outside repair;
3. Gasoline service stations as identified by SIC 5541, except if the business does not engage in outside repair work;
4. Top, body and upholstery repair shops and paint shops;
5. Automotive exhaust repair shops;
6. Tire retreading and repair shops;
7. Automotive glass replacement shops;
8. Automotive transmission shops;
9. General automotive repair;
10. Automotive repair shops, not elsewhere classified.

“Basin plan” means a water quality plan for a specific watershed or areas adopted by the regional water quality control board.

“Beneficial uses” means existing potential uses of receiving waters as defined in a basin plan.

“Board” means the city council of the city of La Cañada Flintridge.

“Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)” means the codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal government of the United States.

“Commercial development” means any development on private land that is not heavy industrial or residential. This category includes, but is not limited to hospitals, laboratories and other medical facilities, educational institutions, recreational facilities, plant nurseries, multi-apartment buildings, car wash facilities, mini-malls and other business complexes, shopping malls, hotels, office buildings, public warehouses and other light industrial complexes.

“County” means the department of public works of the county of Los Angeles.

“Department” means the department of public works of the city of La Cañada Flintridge.

“Discharge” means any release, spill, leak, pumping, flow, escape, dumping, or disposal of any debris, gas, liquid, semi-solid, or solid, or solid substance that is a pollutant or which constitutes a nonstorm water discharge which may adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

“Hazardous material” means any material defined as hazardous by Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code or any substantial designated pursuant to 40 CFR 302. This also includes any unlisted hazardous substance

that is a solid waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.4(b), or is a hazardous substance under Section 101(14) of the Act, if it exhibits any of the characteristics identified in 40 CFR 261.20 through 261.24.

“Hazardous waste” means a hazardous material that is to be discharged, discarded, recycled and/or reprocessed.

“One hundred thousand (100,000) square foot commercial development” means any commercial development that creates at least one hundred thousand (100,000) square feet of impermeable area, including parking areas.

“Peak storm runoff rate” means the stormwater accumulated and discharged from a property during an average ten minute period in a twenty-five (25) year storm.

“Receiving waters” means all surface water bodies within the county that are identified by the regional board in a basin plan.

“Redevelopment” means any improvement on a previously developed site, the creation or addition of at least five thousand (5,000) square feet of impervious surfaces. Redevelopment includes, but is not limited to: the expansion of a building footprint or addition or replacement of a structure; structural development including an increase in gross floor area and/or exterior construction or remodeling; replacement of impervious surface that is not part of routine maintenance activity; and land disturbing activities related to structural or impervious surfaces. Where redevelopment results in an increase of less than fifty (50) percent of the impervious surfaces of a previous existing development, and the existing development is not subject to these SUSMP’s, the design standards apply only to the addition, and not to the entire development.

“Regional board” means regional water quality control board -- Los Angeles.

“Restaurants” means a facility that sells prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods for immediate consumption.

“Runoff” means any stormwater or nonstormwater discharge from any property and/or drainage area that reaches the storm drain system and/or receiving waters.

“Single-family hillside residence” means any lot or parcel of land, residentially zoned and in residential use, which has an average slope of fifteen (15) percent or greater.

“Standard Industrial Code (SIC)” means a numbering system developed by the U. S. Government, Office of Management and Budget, for the classification of establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged.

“State Board” means State Water Resources Control Board.

“Structural BMP” means any permanent facility constructed to control, treat, store, divert, neutralize, dispose of, and/or monitor runoff in order to reduce or measure pollution.

“Subdivision of five lots or more” means a division of land occurring on one or more parcels which results in the creation of five or more contiguous parcels which could be developed.

“Urban stormwater mitigation plan (USWMP)” means a plan that evaluates the issues of a site development including run on, runoff, vehicle maintenance, land disturbances, erosion, sediment control, and revegetation and establishes BMP’s to control or reduce the discharge of pollutants from the site, both during and after construction.

“U.S. EPA” means United States Environmental Protection Agency. (Ord. 316 § 1, 2001: Ord. 266 § 3 (part), 1996)